

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1918

NUMBER 13.

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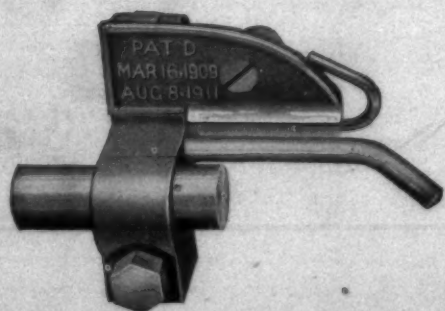
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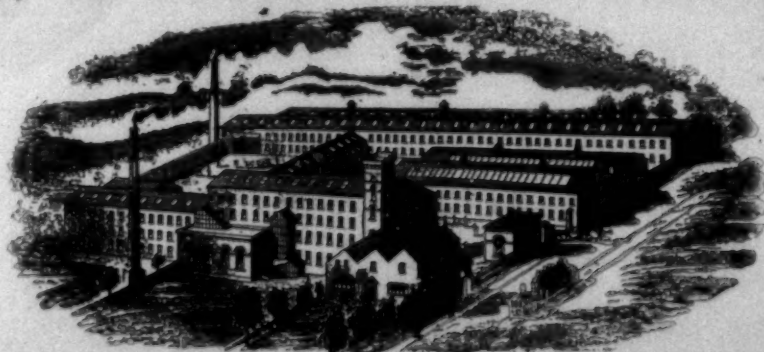
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Manufacturing Tests of the Official Cotton Standards for Grade.

By William S. Dean, Assistant in Cotton Testing, and Fred Taylor, Cotton Technologist.

(Continued from last week.)

Manufacturing Properties.

In determining the comparative manufacturing properties of the different grades of cotton it was found that better comparisons could be made by manufacturing the cotton representing all of the different grades into the same number of yarn. This method, while not conforming altogether to the general practices of the trade, simplified the comparisons and eliminated a number of factors which otherwise would have involved changes in the speeds, settings, and twist per inch in the yarn. Even with the method adopted, it was difficult to obtain specific data regarding all the factors involved in the spinning qualities of the different grades. As the grades decreased in quality from middling fair to good ordinary, the amount of dirt, dust, leaf, and short fibers afloat in the air increased progressively. For instance, when stripping the cards in the mill while the good ordinary cotton was being run through them it was necessary to open the windows because of the density of the dust. The use of low grade cotton is more disagreeable to the operatives; consequently it adds difficulty to the labor and mechanical problems.

A record was taken of the spinning qualities of the different grades by keeping an accurate count of the number of threads which broke. All such breakages, unless due to some mechanical defect, were charged against each grade. The following percentages of breakages on the spinning frame were found: Middling fair, 12.1 per cent, good middling 13.8 per cent, middling 14.4 per cent, low middling 27.5 per cent, and good ordinary 32.2 per cent.

These tests show that 100 pounds of raw cotton, net weight, of each of the different grades will produce the following pounds of yarn, not including the small loss which occurs in those processes subsequent to the cards: Middling fair 91.57, good middling 90.95, middling 88.93, low middling 87.2, and good ordinary 83.73 pounds. In considering the grade relations it should be remembered that there is a difference in the value of the yarns made from the various grades.

It was found by submitting a full line of samples to a number of the leading waste dealers and securing

TABLE IX.—The average temperature, relative humidity, and percentage of moisture in the cotton during the mill and textile-school tests.

Determination.	Mill test.			Textile-school test		
	Ware-house.	Pickers.	Cards.	Ware-house.	Pickers.	Cards.
Average degree of temperature.....	36.8	70.6	70.8	80	84.6	82.2
Average relative humidity.....	72.8	43.1	50.0	33	60.7	60.3
Average percentage of moisture.....	9.17	6.44	5.40	6.47	6.33	6.28

estimates of value for each sample that the value of the waste from a bale of cotton representing one grade is practically the same as the value of the waste from a bale of cotton representing any other grade, in that the price and quantity vary inversely. Any increase or decrease in the waste percentage causes a corresponding increase or decrease in the cost per pound of the manufactured product. A wasty cotton also produces an inferior product.

Bleaching Tests of Yarn.

Portions of the yarns that were made from middling fair, good middling, middling, low middling, and good ordinary of both eastern upland and western upland cotton in the mill tests, as well as cloth made from various combinations of these yarns, were tested for the bleaching properties. The tests were conducted on a commercial scale in a bleachery, and the results were checked subsequently in the New Bedford Textile School. The methods followed were those that are in common use.

Tests at bleachery:

Scouring.—The skeins of yarns were placed in a cloth bag near the center of a circulating kier, loaded with other goods, and were treated for 12 hours at 13 pounds pressure with a 2-degree Twaddell solution of sodium hydroxide containing 10.75 grams NaOH per liter. The samples were then washed with water five times while in the kier, which eliminated practically all alkali from the material. The goods were kept wet for some time before a bleaching vat was available, after which they were hydro-extracted and treated in a circulating vat.

Bleaching.—The goods were placed in the center of a 300-pound load of commercial yarns, the ratio of liquor to the goods being in weight 10 to 1, and treated for 1½ hours with a 2.5-degree Twaddell solution of bleaching powder containing 1.26

grams of chlorine per liter. The goods were treated with a 1-degree Twaddell solution of sulphuric acid containing 6.80 grams per liter and then washed for 30 minutes. Finally, the goods were soaped 30 minutes in a solution containing 2 per cent of 88 per cent soap chips. The skeins were blued by treating them 20 minutes in a water solution containing 0.055 per cent of methylene blue. After the skeins were hydro-extracted they were dried for 3½ hours on a truck drier heated to a temperature of 120° F.

Qualities of bleach.—The grades in the order of whiteness obtained by bleaching are as follows, beginning with the best:

Good middling, western.
Good middling, eastern.
Middling fair, western.
Middling fair, eastern.
Middling, western.
Middling, eastern.
Low middling, western.
Low middling, eastern.
Good ordinary, western.
Good ordinary, eastern.

Cotton yarn made from low middling western upland and low middling eastern upland cotton produced goods having a somewhat slaty hue. Yarns made from the good ordinary, both eastern upland and western upland cotton, did not bleach satisfactorily in that a decided bluish cast was apparent.

Textile-school tests:

Subsequent tests were made in the New Bedford Textile School in order to check the determinations made in the commercial bleachery. They included tests of the whiteness, tensile strength, weight losses, and moisture content at each operation.

Scouring.—The scouring was done with 10 per cent soda ash and 5 per cent soap. The goods were boiled five hours, rinsed well with hot water at 75° C. and then in cold water at 23° C., after which they were acidulated with 1 per cent solution of

sulphuric acid, rinsed freely in water until free from acid, and dried.

Bleaching.—Samples of the wet yarn were taken after the last rinsing and bleached at 23.3° C. in a solution of bleaching powder containing 2 grams per liter of chlorine. The goods were left in this solution for 43 minutes, after which they were rinsed freely in cold water, soured in a 1 per cent solution of acetic acid, and rinsed again. As there was still a slight trace of chlorine, the goods were treated in a 2° Twaddell solution of hyposulphite of soda at 22° C. for 30 minutes. They were then rinsed freely in cold water and dried.

This method does not take into consideration the actual time that would be required to bleach the different yarns made from the different grades of cotton. The yarns were all treated under identical conditions, and at the same time. The lower grades could have been bleached more satisfactorily if the factors of time, strength of bleach liquor, and temperature had been altered. The treatment of all the material in the same way, however, gave a satisfactory basis for comparison.

These tests substantiated the following conclusions reached in the tests made in the commercial bleachery: The yarns made from middling fair and good middling were practically identical in color after bleaching; the yarns made from middling were not quite as glossy or "bloomy" in their appearance, but for commercial purposes produced satisfactory results; the yarns made from low middling gave a slightly slaty color when compared closely with the higher grades; and the yarns made from good ordinary did not bleach satisfactorily, i. e., under the same conditions, in that they had a decided slaty bluish cast when compared closely with the yarns from the middling cotton or that of better grades.

While these tests were in progress, moisture determinations were made from time to time. Bleaching, calculated on a dry basis, caused an average loss in weight for the eastern cotton of 4.69 per cent in the textile school test and 5.14 per cent in the commercial test.

The average loss in weight due to bleaching of the western cotton was 4.38 per cent in the textile-school

(Continued on Page 10.)

Combating Higher Labor Costs With Lubrication

By Reginald Trautschold, M. E., Consulting Engineer, Swan & Finch Company.

Wage increases in the textile industry since the outbreak of the war have been unprecedented and threats of serious industrial disturbances unless still higher rates are paid the operatives are continually being made, besides which, labor is daily becoming more scarce and hence more valuable. This unsettled condition works to the detriment of all interests, for with the raw materials supply curtailed, prices high, normal consumption poor on account of the high prices for finished product, etc., etc., no legitimately stable business in textiles can be developed. The textile mills must rely in large measure upon "war contracts" for their business, yet despite the activity thus created, mills are placed at a decided disadvantage by continual demands on the part of labor for higher and higher rates of pay, for even with a materials supply secured it becomes impossible because of the uncertainty of the labor factor in the compilations to estimate closely on costs of production. This unhealthy condition means a continuance of the high prices common to all industries and the underlying cause of labor unrest—the direct influence creating the present increasing wage rates in every line.

Though standardization of wage rates would do more than anything else to stabilize the textile industry, any such action is out of the question at the present time. If wages cannot be controlled, then, the logical step is to combat wage increases by a reduction in the expense entailed by some other factor affecting the cost of production. Obviously the factor consisting of cost of raw materials is beyond the control of any textile mill, for it is regulated by the inflexible law of supply and demand. The only other factor is that represented by the cost of power. The cost of generating power cannot very well be bettered during these days of unprecedented fuel costs, so a reduction in the cost of the power factor in textile cost can only be realized through a more economical or efficient use of power. In other words, a reduction in power waste is the only practical means offered to combat effectively the wage increases which the enormous demand on this country for textile products has brought about—wage increases which are to be even further anticipated and which cannot be avoided.

The power factor in the cost of textile production has always been a serious one. In fact, this power factor has been the governing consideration in the location of many of the textile mill centers on streams which originally furnished a cheap source of power, although in some instance quite remote from the source of textile supplies. The majority of the mills along the banks of streams now have to rely almost entirely upon steam power, for the development of the surrounding country, the felling of forests, etc.,

have so reduced the stream flow that adequate cheap water power is past. The majority of our northern textile mills are located in pretty clearly defined sections, either because when they were first built a cheap power supply was available or because similar industries naturally gravitate to sections where other like activities had previously been successfully established. Practically all textile mills are now burdened with a serious power expense, and it is quite safe to assume that the cost of power will continue to be an important factor in textile production cost.

Prior to the present high cost of fuel, power expense for the average textile mill represented from 10 per cent up of the total cost of production. This was from 33 1/3 to 50 per cent more than the proportional cost for labor. Today, with both fuel and labor expenses considerably increased, the proportional ratios are not very different. That is, a decrease of 10 per cent in power cost will go far to counterbalance an increase in average wage or from 15 to 20 per cent. When it is realized that 85 or more per cent of the power developed at the flywheel of the prime mover is wasted in many textile mills between the engine and the point at which the finished product is evolved, some idea may be formed of the economic gains possible through proper care and attention to moving parts and mill equipment. Cutting the waste in half, which would often not be a difficult matter, would in many mills provide the funds necessary to cover an average wage increase of from 65 to 85 per cent, without adding a cent to the net cost of production. Even greater wage increases could be so combated with success, as the realization of such an improvement in power transmission as a halving of the power wastes would, at the same time, bring about material improvements in mill conditions and avoid the spoilage of a considerable amount of finished product.

Controllable Power Wastes.

Considering only the power wastes which takes place in the textile mill proper, they may be roughly classified as transmission losses up to the delivery of power to the individual textile machines and those which occur within the confines of the machines themselves. The former can be in large measure circumvented by the adoption of electrical power transmission and drives, but the latter will occur irrespective of whether the mill is belt driven or whether the individual machines are operated by independent motors.

The majority of textile mills are still belt driven, however—at least in part—and the jack shafts, line shafts and countershafts are invariably fruitful fields of opportunities for minimizing power transmission losses. These all important power transmitters must first of all be accurately aligned and adequately supported with bearings. Then,

of almost as much importance is the alignment, tension and care of the driving belts. These are purely mechanical matters, not particularly difficult of adjustment, but nevertheless of the utmost importance. The average speed of textile mill line shafts is in the neighborhood of 300 to 400 revolutions per minute and should the shafting be correctly proportioned for the power transmitted, the distance between the supporting bearings for different diameters of shafts can be pretty well standardized. For shafts of from 1 to 4 inches in diameter transmitting their respective safe power capacities at from 300 to 400 r. p. m., the distance between centers of bearings should agree closely with the following table.

Bearing Spacing for Textile Mill Line Shafts.

Diameter, Inches.	Distance Between Centers of Bearings.
1	6 ft.
1 1/2	6 ft. 6 in.
2	8 ft. 6 in.
2 1/2	10 ft.
3	11 ft.
3 1/2	12 ft.
4	13 ft.

The bearings may be of various types; the plain bearing, ring or chain oiled bearings, or the more efficient bearings of ball or roller construction. The bearings should be proportioned for the load they are to carry—a consideration which is best met by employing only bearings of standard proportions—and they should be properly lubricated.

Lubrication of Line Shaft Bearings.

The use of the proper lubricant for the line shaft bearings will minimize power losses in transmission more than any other one act, provided, of course, the line shafts are correctly aligned, the belting effectively adjusted and the bearings fit the shafting. In fact, proper lubrication of textile mill line shafts offers one of the most productive sources for cutting down power wastes.

For line shaft bearings of the plain type, grease has become the lubricant to be recommended, for a suitable grease has a tenacity which prevents its dripping from the bearings or being thrown off the revolving shafts—failings which are common to the oil lubricants available and which would seriously interfere with production by the staining of textile products. Another advantage to the use of grease in such service is that the suitable grease is economical, being consumed only as it is required for actual lubricating service. Waste of lubricant is avoided by the use of a suitable grease.

Valuable as are these advantages to be secured through the use of grease lubricants, a grease has to be reduced to lubricating consistency before it can function, so for ring or chain oiled bearings, ball and roller bearings grease is not so effective as a lubricant which is of permanent consistency under bearing temperatures. These more effi-

cient types of bearings require a lubricant which will function immediately and still have the greaselike tenacity which prevents the dripping failing of ordinary oil lubricants. A scientifically compounded lubricant is required for this more exacting work, as the essential properties to assure against the dripping and spattering of the lubricant are not possessed by any simple lubricant.

For lubrication of the loose pulleys so plentifully mounted on the countershafts of textile mills also calls for a lubricant which will function as soon as the line shafting revolves but one which is advisably of slightly greater viscosity than the lubricant best suited for ring or chain oiled bearings, though of less body than the desirable lubricant for bearings of ball or roller construction.

Grease Lubricants.

For a grease to lubricate, it must melt and when melted must have the proper viscosity for the service to be rendered. That is, an efficient grease lubricant for textile mill line shaft bearings has first to be reduced to lubricating consistency before it can render any effective service—this act of becoming an active agent should be performed as rapidly as possible in order to guard against accumulation of excessive frictional heat—and then the consistency of the functioning lubricant should remain permanent in order that effective lubrication may be maintained. These exacting requirements eliminate the use of any of the natural greases and makes necessary the use of only carefully compounded manufactured greases.

The manufactured greases are combinations of tallow soaps—the grease constituent discharging the service of reducing the viscosity of the mixture to lubricating consistency—and mineral oils, the function of which is to discharge the actual service of lubrication. That is, the "soap" acts primarily as a flux to bind the grease ingredients together, while the mineral oils act primarily as the functioning ingredient of the lubricant.

The "soap" is a scientifically compounded product of fatty oils saponified in the presence of water by the addition of a caustic, and, though possessing certain lubricating qualities, its function is to serve as the binder holding together the grease ingredients. The mineral oil, or mineral oil blend, added to the "soap" governs the viscosity of the functioning lubricant. Furthermore, the "soap" and the lubricating ingredient, the mineral oil, must be permanently combined, for it is absolutely essential for an effective grease lubricant that it does not disintegrate in service.

Line Shaft Lubricants.

The lubricants for ring or chain oiled bearings and for ball or roller bearings of textile mill line shafts—also the lubricant for the loose pulleys on the counter-shafts—which

(Continued on page 7.)

DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES



Announcing The Production of Indigo

The first achievement to mark the entrance of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company into the dyestuffs industry is the production on a very large scale of Synthetic Indigo. The difficulty of this undertaking from a chemical and technical point of view and the importance of it from a commercial and industrial standpoint are too well known to be emphasized here.

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DU PONT

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Something Wrong in Cotton Prices.

B. B. Comer, president Avondale Cotton Mills, is convinced there is something wrong with cotton exchange prices in spite of the big Eastern demand are lower than the prices on Southern exchanges.

Governor Comer has made public a letter he had written to Howell Cotton Company, citing a specific case, and giving his views on how prices are being manipulated. His letter is as follows:

"Gentlemen: Yours stating 63 points on middling was the correct difference between strict middling off color and middling white received. Please let us remind you that you have our instructions to sell the 200 bales received by you for us in New York.

"We referred the deliveries of the 100 bales given us through Lowrey & Company, New Orleans, on our May contract, and the 100 bales, delivered through N. L. Carpenter & Company, New York, also on May contract, to the secretary of agriculture and various senators and congressmen from the cotton states and more particularly to the Alabama members, giving copies of the deliveries, the grades, etc.

"Our contention being that the delivery was made with damaged cotton and at fictitious differences as to price far away from the real difference between the cotton delivered and middling white. The exchange contends that these prices are furnished by 10 standard Southern markets. There can be no standard price for the class of cotton delivered us, from the nature of the case, it could only be nominal, to prove which we have authorized you to sell to any dealer in cotton the 200 bales which you now hold for us in New York and buy for us 200 bales middling white at much greater differences than this bill shows.

"Last December you handled for us 1,000 bales December contracts in New Orleans, exchanging it with cotton factors in New Orleans for 1,000 bales strict middling delivered at our Sylacauga cotton mills at 115 points on December contracts. To-

day July New Orleans is worth, say 24 cents, while strict middling cotton delivered Sylacauga would cost 31 cents, or 700 points difference. This difference, we apprehend, is made by the exchange allowing the delivery of damaged cotton at differences in value made by the exchange.

"We go into the exchange exclusively for hedges and with no intent to speculate. The above instance shows that July contracts in New Orleans lack 600 points, or 6 cents per pound of being the same hedge as it was in December, and against the mill; shows that somebody dealing through the New Orleans exchange is given 600 points more advantage than they had in December, and it comes from the authorization of the delivery of damaged cotton on contracts and in such conglomerate as to grades at prices made by the exchange that it is only an exceptional manufacturing enterprise that can use it.

"It places the buyer of the contract in the position that he cannot use the cotton delivered; he cannot sell it, and the only thing left to him is to sell it back to the exchange, and deliver this cotton back, and the buyer of this contract has to go through the same process, using this damaged cotton on the exchange not to safeguard business, but to destroy every safeguard on business; back to the old days before the Smith-Lever bill, when New York and New Orleans kept thousands of bales of punk cotton for the purpose of manipulating the market; for the purpose of shearing the lambs and fleecing the public.

"This transaction shows that the exchanges are again degenerating into the farthest point from safety, the gamble being, 'What are the exchanges going to allow in the shape of deliveries?' and in so far as they can do, killing the price which comes from the law of supply and demand of this great staple.

"In the Chicago and western exchanges on grain, the basis of delivery is No. 2 and no combination of circumstances allows the seller to use damaged grain for the purpose of controlling the market. Any ting-

ed, stained, yellowed, boiled cotton is damaged cotton, just like any smelly meat is damaged meat.

"The Smith-Lever bill, the secretary of agriculture, the government, never intended the cotton exchanges to be used as Huns to destroy business values or business protection. The 100 bales New Orleans cotton delivered us did not contain a sound bale and the average delivery, while apparently 200 pounds under middling, was really 700 points under middling, and as a buyer for manufacturing purposes, we lose not only the depression in the price caused by allowing the tender of this damaged cotton at made prices, but also the difference between the exchange price and the middling grade that we would have to have. It looks like the usufruct of negro slaves; it was double compound interest—the value of the work and the value of the increase.

"We cannot conceive a more unsafe proposition than a mill selling goods based on the price of the cotton market as made by the exchange, hedging on the exchange and depending on getting it from the exchange. Middling cotton today is worth 30c; middling cotton on the exchange is 24c, 6c difference. The old expression of the old politician, 'There is something rotten up the creek.'

"The exchange owe it to the farmers, to the business interests of the country, that these things should not be. The manipulations of the exchange to control the market should never be allowed. If they are going to allow the delivery of damaged cotton on contracts it should be at such a price based on the contract which they have sold, middling basis, that the buyer can sell the damaged goods and not be a serious loser. The exchanges should not allow the damaged goods to drive the straight goods so far as they are concerned, out of the market, and this they have done today.

"The exchange is allowing the seller to use loaded dice.

"The exchange market has declined 10c per pound, and it is easy to forecast that if the damaged cotton holds out, if there is enough of

it, it will decline 15c. The standard cotton, middling and above, has been affected about 5c per pound. Every interest coming in contact with cotton, the farmer, the holder, the manufacturer, every interest not germane to this gerrymander, has been seriously assaulted.

"The exchanges claim that they are conforming strictly to the Smith-Lever bill. If they are then the Smith-Lever bill should be amended; if it cannot be amended, then the exchanges should be abolished, as it is a serious menace to business. Yours very truly,

"Avondale Mills,
"B. B. Comer, President."

Foreign Markets for Cotton Linters, Batting, and Waste.

A survey of the foreign markets for cotton linters, batting, and waste has been completed by American consuls and the results made public in a report issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. This is a subject concerning which very little information has been available in the past, but the opinion is expressed that if a careful study of the field is made now the after-war trade will greatly exceed the total of \$11,000,000 achieved before hostilities commenced.

The sales of linters to foreign countries have increased rapidly since the war started, as has the price, but the total exports of waste have decreased somewhat, owing to the fact that the latter material is not so important to war industries, and also to the fact that Germany, the second best customer before the war, is no longer in the market.

The markets in more than fifty countries are described in the report which is entitled "Foreign Markets for Cotton Linters, Batting and Waste," Special Consular Reports No. 80. Copies can be obtained at the nominal price of 10 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., or from any of the district or co-operative offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

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War Time Wisdom.

The Association of British Advertising Agents is responsible for the statement that a larger part of the advertising now being placed in England is for the purpose of preserving good will. In Great Britain they have discovered, as we have in this country, that the real basis of a successful business is its good will. Factories can be put up in a few weeks. The machinery of production can be got under way in a short time.

But good will is a matter of gradual growth. It is the result of careful, untiring culture. If it came to a show-down it would be better for a business to lose its material assets than to lose its good will. It is much easier to replace plants, machinery and merchandise than it is to win back lost good will. The price of good will is eternal vigilance. It is a sensitive plant and will not stand neglect. It is such a valuable element, however, that it is worth all it costs.

Advertising has always been a powerful builder of good will. It is just as powerful in preserving this element after it is built. That is why they are advertising in England now. Over there, except in the case of a few products, there is no need to advertise for current business. But there is very great need to advertise for future business, and to hold customers in line while the war has disrupted customary relations with them. The British agents say that it is a matter for congratulation that the business men of their country have been able to recognize this far-sighted principle.

Also by keeping salesmen on the road, though they have nothing to sell, progressive English firms have shown that they appreciate the good will building value of maintaining a point of contact with the trade. "The members of this Association," say the report of the British Agents, which is published in Commerce Reports of March 30, "are of the opinion that this broad-minded policy on the part of great firms has been most useful in disseminating, in country districts and the suburbs, proper information as to the position of the country."

Where men can be had that is unquestionably good policy, but in England, as is more and more becoming the case in this country, man power is so scarce that it is hard to get men for traveling positions or for any other kind of work. In view of the emergency which confronts us, it is heartening to know that the English agents have been able to show how advertising can take the place of travelers in many ways. Not only in traveling, but also in other directions, advertising has been successfully substituted for man power. The British Government has not been tardy in recognizing the value of advertising in this connection. Though advised to place severe restrictions on advertising" reads the report, "it recognized that it was for the good of the community that advertising should be continued, to serve a dual purpose in preserving good will and conserving man power."—Printers' Ink.

Combating Higher Labor Costs With Lubrication.

(Continued from Page 4.)

may be termed "line shaft lubricants" to distinguish them from the grease lubricant recommended for use with line shafts supported by plain bearings should possess the lubricating qualities of an effective oil lubricant and also the tenacity of a grease lubricant, but without the drawback common to all greases of having to reduce the viscosity of the medium to lubricating consistency before it can function.

Such a lubricant, possessing all the essential properties of an effective lubricant—namely; body or viscosity sufficient to prevent contact of bearing surfaces, freedom from corrosive acids or alkalis, maximum fluidity consistent with body, low coefficient of friction, high flash and burning points, and freedom from ingredients productive of gumming or oxidation—and also the tenacity and durability of a grease—is naturally a very special product which can only be successfully produced by an oil refiner with extensive experience in the production of lubricants and the facilities afforded only at the works of a modern manufacturer of lubricants for textile mill service.

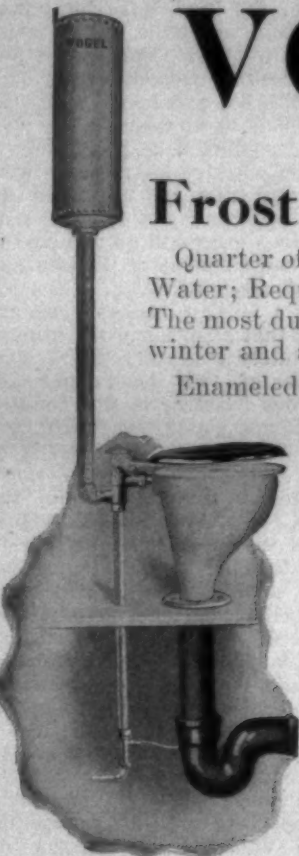
The Swan & Finch Company, New York, has made a specialty of lubricants for textile mill service and for the high speed line shafting employed in such establishments recommend the use of the following of their distinctively named products:

- For plain bearings, Cupese No. 75.
- For ring or chain oiled bearings, Slo-Flo No. 24.
- For loose pulleys, Slo-Flo No. 25.
- For ball and roller bearings, Slo-Flo No. 29.

Cupese, grade No. 75 of which is recommended for the lubrication of the plain style line shaft bearing, is the trade name of a variety of greases manufactured by a special process which effects a stable combination of the "soap" and mineral oil constituents without the application of the excessive heat required to drive off the large quantity of water usually employed in the special process, so the heat treatment is greatly discounted and the grease ingredients not subjected to a heat which is liable to affect the qualities, or properties of the oils, besides which the danger of leaving free water in the grease is greatly reduced.

Slo-Flo, certain grades of which are particularly suitable for the lubrication of more efficient types of line shaft bearings, is the trade name of a special class of lubricants which have all the essential properties of an effective oil lubricant and in addition a tenacity and durability comparable to those of a high grade grease. These Slo-Flo lubricants will function immediately and have high heat resisting qualities, so their consistency is not affected by the bearing temperatures encountered in even the exacting service of textile mill line shaft lubrication.

(Another article on the subject of "Combating Higher Labor Costs With Lubrication" will appear in an early issue.)



VOGEL

(PATENTED)

Frost Proof Closets

Quarter of a Million giving satisfaction. Save Water; Require No Pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.

Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

Heavy brass valves.
Strong hard wood seat.
Heavy riveted tank.
Malleable seat castings will not break.

Sold by Jobbers Everywhere.

Joseph A. Vogel Co.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

BETTER PRODUCTION AND BETTER CLOTH

MONAGHAN MILLS
Monaghan Plant

Greenville, S. C., July 8, 1916.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:—

During my connection as Superintendent, formerly of the Greer Plant and now of the Monaghan Plant, I have used your "DUPLEX" FLAT STEEL HEDDLES on a large variety of fabrics ranging from two shades on 80x80 up to several harness on fancy weaves, and your heddles gave us better satisfaction than any other loom harness we could get.

NO THREAD EVER CUTS THROUGH YOUR HARNESS-EYE, which consequently means BETTER CLOTH AND BETTER PRODUCTION.

Yours very truly,
J. N. BADGER, Supt.

Because it means to the mills "BETTER PRODUCTION AND BETTER CLOTH", a larger variety of fabrics in cotton, silk, wool, jute and linen are woven with our FLAT STEEL HEDDLES than with any other type of Loom harness made.

We also make DROP WIRES and HARNESS FRAMES

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.

2100 W. Allegheny Ave., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
Southern Agent, HAMPTON SMITH, Greenville, S. C.

No Thread Ever Cuts Through the Harness Eye

War Time Foreign Business

There was never any better time than now for American business men to find out the right way to handle foreign business. The war is not a reason for giving up foreign business connections. It is not a reason for giving up preparations for going into foreign trade.

War-time conditions may be expected to interfere with foreign distribution of American goods and with importations. The interferences are due to government regulation of exports imports and exchange of money or credit here and abroad; to shortage of ships and disorganization of navigation for various reasons; to dangers of voyage; to regulation of domestic production by the government or restriction of the supply of manufacturing materials.

But so far in the war, both abroad and in the foreign trade of the United States, the interference of all these has not been anywhere so nearly prohibitive of ordinary commerce as was anticipated. Trade has managed to keep going. Some individual lines of trade are naturally hurt more than others. But energetic business organization has surmounted many of the difficulties, because the trade that keeps going is profitable.

Even where actual distribution must be reduced, the organization of foreign business can be kept going for after-war purposes. Friendly business relationship may be kept warm and wider prospective cultivation of future markets continued whenever practicable. The United States Government, in its control, is permitting a maximum distribution of goods to certain markets where it is in the national interest for American trade to be fostered. While it is impossible to prognosticate future conditions of control or of shipping, enterprising Americans can be expected to take advantage of every legitimate opportunity to hold and acquire good foreign business.

We would not advise any American manufacturer or exporter to conduct foreign business at the expense of the necessary concentration of the nation's economic effort upon the war. We would not expect American manufacturers to take such advice from any source. But consistent with effective organization of industry and transportation for the war, it is necessary that the nation should hold itself in as good a state of preparedness for peace as is possible, and to keep going, as far as is consistent with vigorous prosecution of the war, its machinery of normal production and its growing business abroad. England is maintaining that policy as far as possible. Germany is said to be preparing for economic supremacy after the war while she is fighting. Our own Government, in its announcement of complete control of exports and imports, on Feb. 15, said officially:

"The promulgation of these two proclamations does not mean an embargo on exports or a prohibition of imports, but places in the

hands of the President the power to regulate, which he will exercise through the War Trade Board and the Treasury Department. This power will be exercised with the single purpose of winning the war, and every effort will be made to avoid unnecessary interference with our foreign trade and to impose upon our exporters and importers no restrictions except those involved in the accomplishment of definite and necessary objects."

Doing a foreign business, and expanding that business to the utmost, is absolutely necessary for a continuation of the development of prosperous industry in this country when normal conditions return, and getting more foreign business is of benefit to the prosperity of every individual business man in the country. If a man's own individual business is not adapted for foreign trade, it is indirectly benefited by the general expansion of foreign markets for the country's industries in general. If a manufacturer can extend his business to foreign fields, he will obtain the benefit of it directly in one or more of the following ways:

He will obtain increased profits from increased business.

He will increase factory efficiency and lower costs of all his production through enlarged distribution of output, thus increasing his domestic profits and perhaps his home business.

He will probably stabilize his production, making it even from season to season and over years of expansion or contraction of home trade.

These facts apply also to merchandising. Looking at it generally, in the interests of general prosperity, or individually, foreign trade expansion is worth working hard to obtain. It has obvious advantages on the export side, and it is now being increasingly evident that good foreign connections on the import side, for the nation and for individual manufacturers, have paying advantages.

The National City Bank of New York has foreign branches which do a full local banking business in the countries where they are situated, accepting deposits, making loans, conducting exchanges with all parts of the world, etc. The bank, in this way, is in a sense a whole-world bank, with customers in widely separated countries. Its friendly relations with all of these, and its close touch with their business affairs, put it in a position to assist Americans in getting foreign business and to assist its foreign customers in making good American connections. The bank is able to obtain information from the most practical foreign business sources. In order to be of efficient service to all its customers, American and foreign, the bank has gathered into a special organization this trade promotion activity, and has men specially employed to handle commercial information and bring its distant customers into business connections.

(Continued on page 16.)



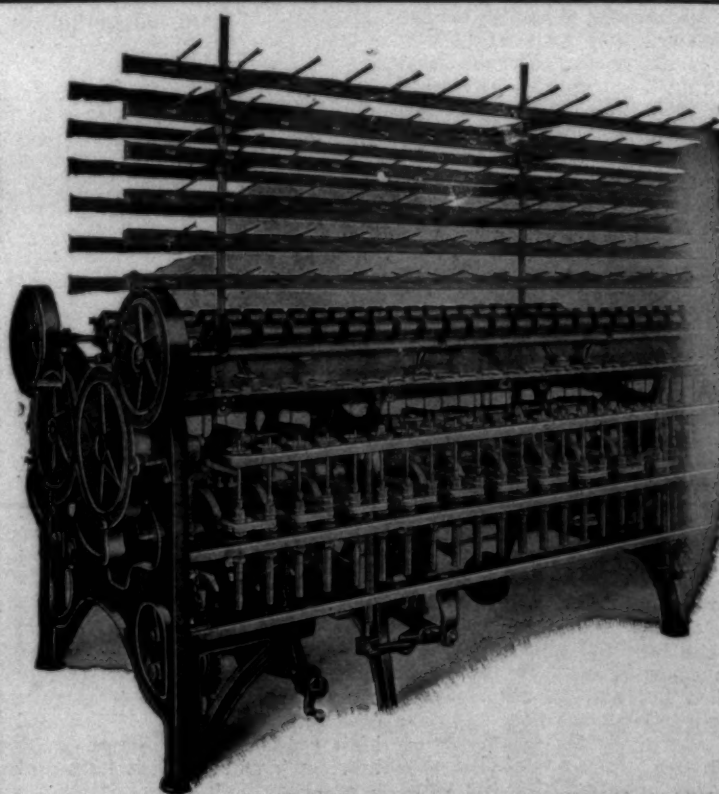
The Ideal Drive for Textile Machinery

BECAUSE it transmits power without slip or loss. It combines the advantages of the leather belt drive with those of the gear drive, eliminating their disadvantages. Write for Book No. 258.

LINK-BELT COMPANY

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INDIANAPOLIS
New York - 296 Broadway
Boston - 40 Federal St.
St. Louis - Cent'l Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C. J. B. Cothran, Com'l Bank

LINK-BELT SILENT CHAIN DRIVES



TAPE-DRIVEN TWISTERS

Save 50 per cent. operative power
Produce more even yarn.

COLLINS BROTHERS MACHINE COMPANY

Southern Agent, FRED H. WHITE, Charlotte, N. C.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Program of Annual Meeting Southern Textile Association.

**Seashore Hotel, Wrightville, N. C.,
10 A. M., June 21st**

Address of Welcome by member of Rotary Club of Wilmington, N. C.

Response to Address of Welcome, by J. H. McDowell, Greensboro, N. C.

Annual Address by the President, J. M. Davis, Newberry, S. C.

Patriotic discussion, "How Can Mill Men Help Win the War?"

Discussion: Leaders, A. M. Dixon, Gastonia, N. C.; F. Gordon Cobb, Greenville, S. C.; Gordon A. Johnstone, Atlanta, Ga., and J. A. Shinn, Sylacauga, Ala. Speeches limited to five minutes each.

Second Session.

2 P. M., June 1st.

Will be devoted to a discussion of the evils of the present system of soliciting labor and the suggestion of remedies for same.

Discussion: Leaders, W. M. Sherard, Caroleen, N. C.; W. P. Hamrick, Columbia, S. C.; J. Wheeler Mears, Monroe, Ga., and Zeb Mangum, Birmingham, Ala.

A strong discussion by men who have practical suggestions is earnestly desired. Speeches will be limited to five minutes.

4 P. M., June 21st.

Special meeting in the surf (Ladies are expected to attend this meeting.)

8 P. M., June 21st.

Annual Southern Textile Association dance at Lumina Pavillion.

Saturday, June 22d.

10 A. M.

Address, "Management of Card Rooms," by A. F. Briggs, Camden, S. C.

Address, "Selection of Travelers and the Care of Same," by P. A. Smith, Burlington, N. C.

Address, "Conserving the Coal Pile," (Name of speaker to be announced later.)

Business meeting.

Election of Officers.

Adjournment.

Kings Mountain Man Shoots Visitor.

Kings Mountain, N. C.—A shooting affair occurred here Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock when Hamlet Turner is alleged to have shot Marshall Camp with a .38 caliber pistol, the ball taking effect in the right leg above the knee. The affair occurred in the Turner house at the Dilling Mill.

Turner claims that he shot Camp because he had about \$80 of his money and was leaving with it. Turner was brought to the city jail by Chief of Police J. C. Duncan, and Camp was taken to a hospital in Gastonia. When Chief Duncan arrived on the scene, it is alleged, Turner was holding everybody at bay and would not allow anyone to assist the man whom he had shot down.

A Broad Distinction.

On a tramping trip Irving Bacheller, the novelist, discovered a chin-bearded patriarch on a roadside rock.

"Fine corn," Mr. Bacheller remarked tentatively, waving his hand toward a hillside filled with straggling stalks.

"Best in New Hampshire," said the sitter.

"How do you plow that field?" asked Mr. Bacheller. "It's pretty steep."

"Don't plow it," said the sitter. "When the spring thaws come the rocks rolling downhill tear it up so that we can plant corn."

"And how do you plant it?" asked Mr. Bacheller.

"Don't plant it really," said the sitter. "Stand in the back door and shoot the seed in with a shotgun."

"Is that the truth?" asked Bacheller.

"Of course not," said the sitter disgustedly. "That's conversation." —Ex.

Many Optimists Like This.

"Pa," said little Clarence, "what is an optimist?"

"An optimist, my son," answered Mr. Callipers, who knew, "is a man who doesn't care what happens if it doesn't happen to him." —Ex.

15 Degrees Cooler Inside this Mill at Albany, Ga.

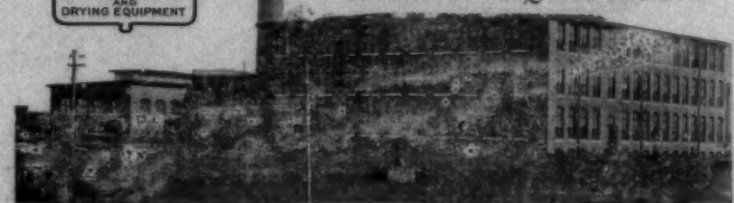
Do you wonder this is called 'A good place to work'?

A CARRIER SYSTEM that controls temperature and humidity keeps the workers here comfortable and able to do a full day's work when other mills near by are shut down because of the heat.

Those 15° are just the difference between 'comfortable' and 'unbearable' working conditions.

It is not only good business but a patriotic duty to investigate a system that makes it possible to keep your production uniformly high all the year round. Send a postcard today for our booklet on

CARRIER
AIR CONDITIONING AND
DRYING EQUIPMENT



Carrier Engineering Corporation
39 Cortlandt Street, New York

NO DANGER OF OIL STAINS IN THE CLOTH ROOM WHEN YOU USE



It is hardly good business to take a chance on damaging the goods when they are almost ready to be shipped out but that is just what you do when you use fluid oil.

Instead, where a light oil is required try "A00000" grade NON-FLUID OIL (it feeds from oil cans); you will take no chance on staining cloth; use less lubricant and make fewer trips with the oil can. Don't use thin grease—it increases friction, uses up power and often contains acid that injures the bearings.

Make your own tests—Samples and complete information sent free.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.

165 Broadway, New York

Lewis W. Thomason, District Manager, Charlotte, N. C.

MONOPOLE OIL

U. S. Patent No. 861,397

Serial No. 367,303

A valuable and well known product.

In Dyeing cotton it gives penetration and evenness of color, together with brilliancy.

In Finishing it imparts the much appreciated "glove" feel.

JACQUES WOLF & CO.

Manufacturing Chemists and Importers

Passaic, N. J.

Starch

The Cotton Textile Manufacturers require a variety of starches to produce specifically desired results.

OUR KNOWLEDGE of the needs of the textile industry.

OUR UNEXCELLED FACILITIES for producing a wide range of products.

OUR ORGANIZATION FOR SERVICE in assisting to solve the sizing and finishing problems of the Cotton Manufacturer.

Fit us to meet these varied requirements.

For the best results use these standard starches:

Eagle Finishing

500 Mill

C. P. Special

Blue River Crystal

400 Mill

Famous N

Corn Products Refining Co.,

New York

Southern Office

Greenville, South Carolina

Starch

Manufacturing Tests of the Official Cotton Standards for Grade.

(Continued from Page 8.)

test and 524 per cent in the mill test. This difference probably was caused by the 12-hours caustic-soda boil under pressure in the mill tests. Several different concentrations of bleaching liquor were used in the textile-school test; namely, 1, 2, 3, and 4 grams per liter of chlorine. There was practically no difference in weight losses due to bleaching.

The loss in tensile strength due to the bleaching processes was 12.25 per cent in the eastern cotton, and 16.40 per cent in the western cotton. These results were influenced somewhat by a slight difference in the moisture content, but this difference was such that it would serve further to increase the loss in the western cotton. The results seem to indicate that in the bleaching processes chemicals act more readily on upland cotton grown west of the Mississippi river than on corresponding grades of eastern upland cotton, because under the same conditions the strength of the yarn made from the western upland cotton was affected more readily and a better bleach was obtained.

Bleaching Tests of Piece Goods.

Mill tests:

Warp and filling yarns made from each of the five grades of upland cotton produced east and west of the Mississippi river, were woven into cloths composed of different combinations of warp and filling. These were marked carefully for identification, and bleached in a commercial bleachery. Exact duplicates were retained "in the gray" for comparative purposes. The goods were given a plain "sheeting finish," that is, they were scoured twice in a closed kier, bleached, starched, dried, and calendered.

Scouring.—In the first boiling process the cloth was placed in a horizontal wagon keir, near the center of a 6,500-pound lot of similar cloth. The steam turned on, and a good circulation of the liquor was established by a steam injector for 45 minutes. A 2-degree Twaddell solution of sodium hydroxide containing 8.9 grams per liter was used. The circulation was continued at 6 to 7 pounds pressure for 10 hours. The goods were cooled in the kier before the latter was opened by flushing with water.

Washing and scouring.—The goods were washed through cold water, acidulated in a scouring machine, with a 1-degree Twaddell solution of sulphuric acid, containing 11.42 grams per liter, piled on a wooden rack 30 minutes, to allow the acid to act, again washed, and run into a vertical kier.

Second boiling process.—The goods were placed about one-third of the way down from the top of a vertical kier, containing 10,000 pounds of cloth which was being treated for commercial purposes. The liquor used in this kier was a 1-degree Twaddell solution of caustic soda containing 5 grams per liter. Good circulation and proper temperature were established within 1½ hours, and then the material was boiled for 9 hours at 6 to 7 pounds pressure,

after which the kier was flushed twice with cold water and the goods run into a log washing machine.

Washing and bleaching.—The goods were washed twice with a plentiful supply of clean water, and the cloth was piled for examination. The material was then run through a ¾-degree Twaddell bleaching-powder solution containing 2.3 grains of available chlorine per liter. It was allowed to stand in a pile until a good white was obtained, the time required being 1 hour and 5 minutes. The goods were then washed twice with clean water, and squeezed in a 4-roll water mangle at a speed of 124 yards per minute, with the lever set for a light pressure of approximately 500 pounds.

Starching.—The goods were passed at a speed of 120 yards per minute through a starch mangle, which contained the following mixture: 45 pounds of cornstarch; 10 ounces of bluing, 20 ounces of tint.

These ingredients were mixed with 100 gallons of water heated to a temperature of 180° F., and cooked to a paste, a subsequent analysis of which showed 3.015 per cent of solids.

Drying and calendering.—The goods were dried on a set of copper cylinders, after which they were allowed to cool, moistened on a rotary brush type sprinkler and calendered cold at a speed of 104 yards per minute on a three-roll calender. A rigid bow expander was used to obtain the width. Finally, the goods were measured off on a yarding machine, inspected, and packed.

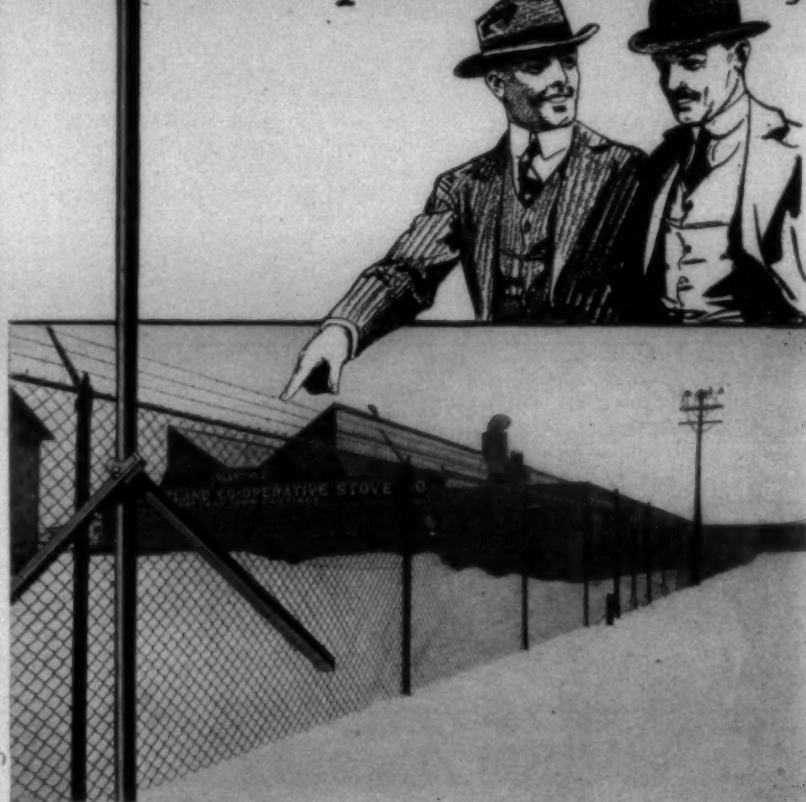
By selecting the 10 gray pieces of cloth woven in both the warp and filling from each of the five different grades of eastern upland cotton and the five different grades of western upland cotton, it was comparatively easy to arrange these samples in the order of the grades of cotton from which they were produced. The samples of the bleached cloth, however, produced from the good middling and middling fair cotton were indistinguishable as to the degree of whiteness; the bleached cloth representing the middling cotton could be distinguished from the good middling and middling fair by very close comparison; the cloth made from low middling bleached comparatively well, but with a less degree of lustre and brightness; while the cloth produced from the grade of good ordinary cotton could be distinguished readily by the bluish cast.

Each of these 10 samples of bleached cloth was presented to a number of cloth brokers, and it was the general opinion that the cloth representing the grades of middling fair, good middling, and middling were of the same money value, but that preference would be given in the markets to cloth produced from the higher grades. The bleached cloth made from low middling and good ordinary would not be accepted as of equal value with that produced from the higher grades.

(Continued next week.)

"Thrive by Thrift, Buy War Saving Stamps."

Structural Strength is essential to permanent Security



Anchor Post Fences

Drive Anchors

Now that you have decided on a woven steel fence for protecting your factory, which fence will you choose to protect your investment

Naturally the one of greatest structural strength. That is an

ANCHOR POST FENCE of Chain Link Woven Steel

For one reason because the drive anchorage is an exclusive feature of Anchor Post Fences. The post is driven into the ground and then held rigidly erect by two steel stakes driven diagonally through slots clamped to the sides of the post. Frost and thaw will not disturb it or throw it out of line.

The first Anchor Posts erected over twenty years ago still stand as a testimonial of their great structural strength and durability. Our Catalog describes in detail our complete line and service

ANCHOR POST IRON WORKS

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902 Main St.

CLEVELAND
Guardian Bldg.

German Textile Invention: Is it a Myth?

For some forty years previous to war breaking out in 1914 there had been gradually growing up in the industrial world, and especially in this country, an impression that the Germans were rapidly becoming the cleverest and the most inventive people on earth. So much had this feeling spread that by the decade before 1914 the whole British textile manufacturing trade was more or less obsessed by it, and was living in a sort of suffrance in the shadow of it. It was just as if we believed that "no good thing could come out of Britain," but that everything clever, inventive, and advanced, mechanically speaking—in short, that "every good and perfect gift" came from Germany.

The German was looked upon as a born inventor, the rest of the world was nowhere. Generally speaking, that was the attitude of the English commercial world, and also that of most of our colonies, when war broke out. Now, after three and a half years of war, and we putting our trade-houses in order, with a view to the war after the war, this question of alleged German trade supremacy is being challenged more and more. We are wakening up and asking ourselves if we have not been worshipping a bogey? A bogey that was seeming a gigantic and terrible reality, but which nevertheless owed its awesomeness and power to the cunning manipulators behind the figure's grasping arms, and the glaring, illuminated eyes. The position in the world's estimation thus attained was not won by real inventive force, but by cunning and fraud, and the pity of it is that all the world was so obsessed by alleged German inventive cleverness that a really inventive nation like the English quietly submitted to be said to go farther than that, for it is alleged, with good reason, that English negligence and indifference had, in fact, confirmed these plausible German pretensions, and had thereby given up the position which had belonged rightfully to England the last two or three hundred years. Is German textile invention, broadly speaking, a myth, a bogey we have been frightened at? is a question which will bear examination. The answer to this lies in the evidence that can be adduced in support of real German inventions. What are they? A year or two ago we should have answered this latter question by pointing to innumerable German patents in the textile world in the years before the war, but now we say "wait a bit." By far the greater majority of those patents are not real German inventions. They are adaptations or extensions of former inventions invented in other countries. The truth is, the German is not a real inventor, a creator, a discoverer of an hitherto unknown force. Granted, he is a copyist, an exploiter of other men's ideas, one who is quick to see and seize upon other men's inspirations, to manipulate them, and to palm them upon a confiding world as his own creations. This he has done with an admirable devotion to detail, and an almost

uncanny appreciation of what mankind will swallow, if only pushed hard enough.

Let the reader think if he can recall any textile industry that originated—i. e., was conceived, invented, and first saw the light in say, Prussia! All the textile trades flourishing in Germany before the war went there from some other country, usually England, and possibly the same may be said of other industries, apart from the soil and home, which are called trades. What has the German done original and remarkable, about the cloth trade, the cotton trade, the hosiery trade, the lace trade, or even the embroidery trade? In none of these did German cleverness and real native ability supply the first inspired efforts. No, all these originated in other countries, again chiefly England, and were afterwards carried to Germany, and there exploited. We can find numberless instances where the German has modified an existing invention and sented the whole, invention and modification, to an admiring world as being entirely "off his own bat," but of inventions, really intrinsically German inspirations, there are very few. He was indebted to other nation's brains for his first efforts in his much-vaunted submarines and Gothas, and though many persons are disposed to credit him with the invention of the murderous "Zep," that is, after all, but an amplification of fair vessel, or balloon of the Mongolfier Brothers. Let a thoughtful man pursue this idea of alleged German supremacy in mechanical construction, and he will find that the German's claim, and hitherto so abundantly allowed, is founded on a sham.

The German is a good deal more of a parasite than an originator. As a battener on other men's brains he is A.1. He is a first class exploiter, a tip-top looter of other men's possessions, but as a creator he is nowhere. He is a master of detail and of iron-bound organization, and is pushful to his finger tips. As an artistic creative force he is negative, but as an aggressive, blatant, self-advertising, and trade-grabbing force he is very positive.

Commercially speaking, he is not a power that any self-respecting British manufacturer should be afraid of. Other countries like England, France, and the States can lick Germany's head off in the matter of textile invention. These countries have still the brains, the abilities for both mechanical and artistic invention necessary to keep them well on the top. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. What is needed therefore is a fuller realization of the inherent creative power of the above in the countries named, and its fullest utilization, always taking care that the predatory German shall exploit this power as little as possible. "If the German wants to make bricks let him find his own clay and straw."—Textile Recorder of Manchester, England.

After the Fight.

Small Boy to Injured Contestant—"You better not wash your face too clean, Jimmy; remember you got a black eye."—Ex.

FOUNDRIY SPECIALTIES

Soft Clean Gray Iron Castings
Cast Iron Mill Splittoms
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Cast Tooth Gears for Kitson Pickers
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COCKER MACHINE & FOUNDRY COMPANY

Machinery Department, Gastonia, N. C.

AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer

Spindle Tape
AND
Bandings



Hunting Park Ave. and Marshall St. Philadelphia, Pa.

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FELTON'S BRUSHES ARE NOTED FOR LONG WEAR



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Aniline Colors
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SUMAC Chromonal Fast Khaki
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Lactic Acid—Tartar Emetic—Gum Arabic—Talc

**SOLUBLE OILS, TEXTILE SOAPS
and FINISHING PRODUCTS**

Southern Representative:

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ONE GIRL will easily run four or five ENTWISTLE BEAM WARPERS

BECAUSE troubles that cause frequent stoppage of other machines have been eliminated in the ENTWISTLE.

FOR INSTANCE, there is no trouble due to slack ends, dropped ends or failure of top motion, or to excessive tension or to "doubles," etc., etc.

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BALL WARPERS
BEAM WARPERS
BEAMING MACHINES
BALLING MACHINES

DOUBLING MACHINES
EXPANSION COMBS
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CARD GRINDERS

T. C. ENTWISTLE COMPANY

Established 1886—Incorporated 1901

F. B. KENNEY, PRESIDENT

LOWELL, MASS.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE, J. H. MAYES, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1918

Should Do Something For Our Own Boys.

We have talked with men in France in the army, in Red Cross work or the Y. M. C. A. and have become convinced that the textile industry of the South should do something for the thousands of cotton mill boys who are already facing the Germans or will be there in the course of the next few years.

There are periods when the men come back from the trenches and are given leave of absence in order to relax from the terrible strain. They spend such periods with strangers and have a longing to see some one from home.

Men recovering from wounds, although able to walk and travel, can not be returned to their companies for weeks, or sometimes months, and have a lonesome time among strangers.

Shell shock destroys the nervous systems of many men who are otherwise uninjured and they can only be brought back to their full powers by the soothing contact with home life and friends.

The Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. are doing a noble and magnificent work for all of our soldiers and the people of England and France are willing to make every sacrifice, but they have their own boys to care for and to comfort.

With the desire to do something for the cotton mill boys in the army

we have formulated the following plan for a Cotton Mill Boys Home in England and submit it for the consideration of the cotton mills of the South.

We propose:

- (1) That each State Association appoint a member of a committee to be known as the "Soldier Mill Boys Welfare Committee."
- (2) That the committee when organized have entire charge of raising funds and expending same for the welfare of the Southern cotton mill boys in the army.
- (3) That the committee lease a substantial size house in some village near London, England, and operate same as a home for mill boys in the army.
- (4) That a woman, of the motherly type, and of experience in mill villages, be employed to go to England and take charge of the Mill Boys Home and that she take with her two trained nurses from mill villages.
- (5) That every boy who has left or does leave a mill village, be sent a card printed in indelible ink, on water-proof paper giving him the address of the Mill Boys Home and an invitation to go there when sick, wounded or on leave of absence.

There is very little more that need be said in explanation of our plan, but we believe that such a home would mean much to boys who are fighting and suffering for us, and for

whom we can not do too much.

Instead of spending his leave of absence or his period of recovery from wounds, among strangers, a boy from the Pacolet Mills could make his way to the Mill Boys Home, run by his own people and find there boys from the Olympia or Pelzer or Hillside and there would be days of happiness.

A mill boy with his nervous system wrecked by terrible shell shocks would be nursed and brought back to normal by women of his own kind, instead of being sent among strangers.

It seems to us that a Mill Boys Home in England, which is only a few hours ride from the battle fields of France, would be a great thing for the soldier mill boys, and we are laying this plan before the textile industry of the South.

If such a home can be established upon a practical basis the Southern Textile Bulletin will contribute towards its support \$500 annually for the duration of the war.

We believe that it would be easy for a committee of cotton manufacturers to raise any amount needed for such a home.

Manipulation of Cotton.

On our discussion page this week will be found a very interesting and timely article on the subject of manipulation of the cotton market and the question of differences.

In spite of all efforts to curb and regulate the New York Cotton Exchange they continue practices that are unfair and unjust and there seems to be no hope of ever obtaining a legitimate cotton contract.

From a Mill Superintendent.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

Please allow me to thank you for the very able editorial in your issue of May 6th, on "The Labor Situation." It so completely expresses my views on this subject that the least that I felt that I can do is to write and thank you.

Just how any one who claims to be any part of a business man would allow such a system to exist, relative to securing labor, as is now being practiced is more than I am able to understand.

When one mill sends a man into another mill village to stir up dissatisfaction with a view of obtaining labor he must remember that he sooner or later will share in the disorganization he creates for the other fellow. If you could get the mill presidents and general managers to say to their superintendents not to pay any transportations or debts for those who wanted to move to their mill this would locate those who are always on the road.

Did you ever see a mill family who had just moved into a mill village

after have been run after by the superintendent, down to the section man to get them to come, perhaps there would be one doffer, one spinner, and a "roving hauler" in the family, when they got into their house they would commence to complain about the well being too far from the house, and the garden spot was not good as was represented, and they wanted to buy a cow, but there was no stall on the lot to keep one, but they all liked except their son John and they was going to try and get him in line, the amount put up on them was only \$35.00 or \$40.00, and added to this was load of wood, 1,000 pounds coal and an order to the store for something to eat, making the total amount due the mill, before any work is performed, \$50.00.

Imagine if you can, just how much efficiency an overseer is going to get out of a family working under such conditions.

Men of practical mill experience know that such methods spell failure in the end, but what can they do, if they undertake to convince their superiors that such methods will not do, nine out of ten times they, themselves, will be dismissed for inefficiency. With an experience of 30 years in managing labor I can truthfully say that conditions are worse today than they have ever been in my experience, and the conditions today are largely due to the system that has been allowed to exist in the past. Just how long this system is going to exist depends upon the mill presidents, such a thing as discipline in the average cotton mills is an unknown quantity, but the time is coming, and it is near at hand, when attention is go to be paid to it, or the mill pass into the hands of others who have thorough knowledge of cotton manufacturing.

The great trouble that I see with the cotton mill business in the South is just as soon as the manager or president learns that to add the number of threads in the filling and warp together, and that multiplied by the width of the fabric, then by the yards per pound, and this product divided by 840 less a certain per cent of size and contraction gives the average yarn number required to make the fabric, he at once decides that he is a cotton mill man, and is therefore competent to superintend a mill, this brings us back to the old saying that a little learning is very dangerous.

Yours very truly,

Supt. — Cotton Mill.

Gastonia Boy Wounded in France.

Gastonia, N. C.—The casualty list of last Friday morning carries the name of Ernest Lawrence, mentioned among the list of those severely wounded. He is the son of Mrs. Cora Lawrence. At the time he enlisted last fall the family was living at the Armstrong Mill. His mother now lives at the Ozark Mill. It is stated that Lawrence enlisted in the regular army at the same time young Clarence Mauney, who recently died in France, entered the service. The two boys were close friends and went to the army together.

Personal News

W. B. Holt has resigned as superintendent of the Crawford (Ga.) Mills.

Geo. Kinnett has resigned as superintendent of Willingham Mills, Macon, Ga.

Martin Stanfield has accepted position as overseer spinning at the Taccoa (Ga.) Mills.

Wm. Prince has accepted position as superintendent of Hamburger Mills, Columbus, Ga.

Claude Bridges has accepted position as master mechanic at Union Mills, Lafayette, Ga.

T. H. Hall has been promoted from spinning overseer to superintendent at Willingham Mills.

R. B. Hunt has accepted position as overseer spinning at the Atlanta (Ga.) Woolen Mills.

E. A. Copeland, president Mary-Leila Mills, Greensboro, Ga., died recently of pneumonia.

P. D. Owen has accepted position as spinning overseer at the Huntsville (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

W. W. Capps from Henderson, N. C., is now overseer carding, Shaw Cotton Mills, Weldon, N. C.

W. A. Jolly, from Baltimore, Md., is now overseer of cloth room at Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh, N. C.

Alfred Watson is the new paymaster for Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company, Whitmire, S. C.

W. S. Holland, from Athens, is now second hand in spinning in the Avondale Mill, Birmingham, Ala.

T. E. Raht has returned to his former position as superintendent of Swift Spinning Mills of Columbus, Ga.

Grover Butler has succeeded W. N. Brown as section hand in spinning at the Cherry Cotton Mills, Florence, Ala.

W. H. Brooks, formerly with the Wearwell Sheeting Mill, Draper, N. C., is now second hand in cloth room at Phenix Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.

James Abram has been promoted to time-keeper for the Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company, Whitmire, S. C.

G. W. Scott, from Great Falls, S. C., has accepted position as mechanist for the Caraleigh Mills at Raleigh, N. C.

G. L. Alleman is promoted from section hand to overseer carding in the Royall Cotton Mills, Wake Forest, N. C.

D. P. Brown, from Rockingham, N. C., is overseer of weaving for the Fort Mill (S. C.) Manufacturing Company.

Dennis Parrish has been promoted from night second hand to day second hand in carding at Hawthorn Spinning Mill, Clover, S. C.

W. M. Rollins of Laurens, S. C., has changed from head grinder to his old job as frame fixer for American Textile Company, Atco, Ga.

G. W. Andrews from Pawtucket, R. I., is now overseer weaving, quilting, etc., at Porterdale, Ga., where he was formerly employed.

Homer Smith has resigned position of overseer of carding at Palmetto, Ga., to become second hand in carding at Manchester, Ga.

W. M. Hurst is now overseer of carding at the Pioneer Cotton Mills, Guthrie, Okla., succeeding R. B. Deming, who went into the army.

J. D. Summey, from Anderson Mill, Anderson, S. C., has taken charge of the night force in slasher room at Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C.

W. H. Connor, who was spinner at the P. H. Hanes Mill, Winston-Salem, becomes second hand in spinning at the Hoskins Mill, Charlotte.

J. C. Womack, from Crawford, Ga., has been secured for spinning room section man at the Athens Manufacturing Company's No. 2 Mill, Athens, Ga.

J. S. Stewart has resigned as master mechanic at Union Mills, Lafayette, Ga., and accepted similar position with the Elk Mills, Dalton, Ga.

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has just rounded out a half century of usefulness. Its incomparable record of lubrication service during the past 50 years stamps it as a most efficient and economical lubricant. It can be used on engines, motors, line shafting, looms, twistars, spinners, etc., with highly satisfactory results. Write for samples.

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T. W. Willis has changed from overseer carding Shaw Cotton Mills, Weldon, N. C., to a similar position with the Greenville (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. J. Hurst, formerly overseer of weaving for Laurel Cotton Mills, Laurel, Miss., is now overseer of weaving at Lauderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss.

C. C. Tart, formerly with the Standard Oil Company, Savannah, Ga., has accepted a position as loom fixer with the Kershaw Cotton Mills, Kershaw, S. C.

J. B. Fowler, formerly overseer in the cloth room at Ninety-Six (S. C.) Cotton Mills, has accepted a similar position at Mills Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C.

E. M. Walter, who has been superintendent of the Aragon Mill, Rock Hill, S. C., is now superintendent of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills Nos. 1 and 2, Charlotte, N. C.

D. T. Bagwell has resigned as superintendent of Ashcraft Mills, Florence, Ala., and accepted position as overseer weaving at the Merrimack Mills No. 2, of Huntsville, Ala.

Geo. L. Clinton, formerly with the Mays Manufacturing Company, Mayworth, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of night carding at Hawthorn Spinning Mill, Clover, S. C.

G. M. Hagler has resigned his position as machinist at the Pinkney & Hanover Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

S. L. Baber has resigned as machinist at Cocker Machine Company and accepted similar position at the Pinkney & Hanover Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

John W. Long, superintendent of the Delbury Mills, Davidson, N. C., has also become superintendent of Linden Manufacturing Company of the same place.

W. P. Page has accepted the position of superintendent of the Drexel Knitting Mills, Drexel, N. C.

E. J. Daniels has succeeded M. R. Strickland as superintendent of the Chatham Knitting Mills, Durham, N. C.

J. C. Reid has returned to his former position as superintendent of the Glen Raven Cotton Mills, Glen Raven, N. C.

J. T. Knight has resigned as superintendent of the Yount Cotton Mills, Conover, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Marden (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

Geo. A. Tobe has accepted the position of superintendent of the Maginnis Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La.

T. J. Bagwell has succeeded W. O. Jones as superintendent of the French Broad Manufacturing Company, Asheville, N. C.

G. A. Burke is superintendent of the Juvenile Hosiery Mills, Burlington, N. C.

O. L. Williams of Mocksville, N. C., has purchased an interest in the Klison Hosiery Mills, Connelly Springs, N. C., and become president of that mill.

H. G. McFalls is now superintendent of the Yount Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C.

J. P. Hartsoe has resigned as superintendent of the Linden Manufacturing Company, Davidson, N. C.

W. A. Prince has accepted the position of superintendent of the Hamburger Cotton Mills, Columbus, Ga.

B. H. Tyson has succeeded General L. D. Tyson as president of the Knoxville Spinning Company and the Tennessee Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Clover, S. C.—The Hawthorne Spinning Mills are now installing two Foster winding machines, with individual electric drive.

Rocky Mount, N. C.—The Rocky Mount Hosiery Company has recently added a number of knitting machines, ribbers and loopers.

Cherryville, N. C.—The 165-foot annex to the Vivian Mill here is almost completed and will soon be ready for putting in the machinery.

Siler City, N. C.—The Stout Brothers Lumber Company has changed its name to the Siler City Hosiery Mills and increased capital to \$100,000.

Concord, N. C.—Hoover Hosiery Mill has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. A. R. Hoover, W. W. Fowler and J. F. Goodman are interested.

Albemarle, N. C.—The Lillian Mills makes the unbeatable record of 100 per cent, every operative responding to the call of patriotism and mercy with a Red Cross subscription.

Fork Shoals, N. C.—The Katrine Manufacturing Company, cotton yarns, has been purchased by Luther M. Marchant and associates of Greenville, S. C. The change will take place June 1.

Gaffney, S. C.—The Irene Mill has handed in a check for \$138.20 from 86 men and women. This is a contribution from every employee and makes the mill 100 per cent patriotic. Two thirds of the members have donated a full day's work.

Newton, N. C.—The Carolina Glove Company are making preparations for manufacturing canton flannel gloves. The building is ready, machinery shipped and manufacture is expected to begin within thirty days. T. J. Yount is secretary and treasurer.

Guthrie, Okla.—The Pioneer Cotton Mills Company is to build some cottages for operatives on its property soon, also a large boarding house; 64 Draper looms have just been installed for weaving army duck, to be made of 3-ply warp and filling.

Madisonville, Tenn.—John. M. Jones, president of the Sweetwater Hosiery Mills, Sweetwater, Tenn., will establish a branch plant with 30 knitting machines as the initial installation. He has purchased and will remodel a brick building for this enterprise.

Piedmont, Ga.—J. C. and S. C. Collier of Barnesville, Ga., and Floyd S. Corbin of 10 Wall Street, New York, will soon establish a yarn mill at Piedmont, Georgia. Details are being considered and the only information

that can now be had is that a 10,000 spindle plant is being planned.

McColl, S. C.—In addition to the various additions and improvements recently announced as being made by the Marlboro Cotton Mills, the company is installing a power plant at No. 5 mill. This is a steam turbine and generator made by the Westinghouse Electric Company.

Petersburg, Va.—The Mattoaca Cotton Mills, Inc., this week had its charter amended at the hands of Virginia State Corporation Commission by which the capital stock is increased from \$50,000 to \$200,000. The object is to enlarge the capacity and output of the Mattoaca factory.

Clover, S. C.—The Hawthorn Spinning Mills made a 100 per cent record in the Red Cross drive, every operative in the mill contributing. In addition to this the board of directors of the mill decided to give an amount equal to the amount given by the operatives. The town of Clover more than doubled its quota.

Landis, N. C.—The Corriher Mills are building an addition which will hold 2,268 spindles.

Hope Mills, N. C.—The Rockfish Mills are adding 12,480 spindles, which will be operated on 26's to 30's cone and tube yarns.

Marion, N. C.—C. F. James has put in operation the Elizabeth James Mills, of which he is proprietor, with 40 knitting machines on 200 needle half hose.

Millen, Ga.—The Millen Cotton Mills has been sold to the L. H. Gilmer Co., of Philadelphia, Pa. D. H. Jones will continue to manage the mill.

Hillsboro Tex.—The Hillsboro Cotton Mills are increasing from 2,500 spindles and 80 looms to 6,500 spindles and 180 looms. They are also putting in electric drive.

Galveston, Tex.—Cyrus W. Scott Company, of Houston, has opened an overall factory here, the output of

which is to be 675 garments daily. The employees number 75. The officers of the company are: Cyrus W. Scott, president; D. E. Ouzts, vice president and treasurer; J. K. Harris, secretary, all of Houston.

Burlington, N. C.—W. W. Brown will establish the Brown Hosiery Mills at a cost of \$11,000. He has awarded a contract for machinery costing \$5,000 and for a building costing \$6,000. The building will be of brick construction, 100 feet long by 40 feet wide. The machinery will include 24 knitters, with electric power drive.

Gaffney, S. C.—A report from the Limestone and Hamrick Mills just before going to press shows that in both those mills every operative inside and out has contributed to the Red Cross fund, making those mills 100 per cent efficient in this glorious work. The total for these mills is \$1,035, the operatives giving more than five hundred dollars of the sum.

Roanoke, Va.—The Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills are soon to have a branch plant at Roanoke. The Roanoke factory will be operated exclusively in the manufacture of children's finished underwear. It is announced that the factory will employ 300 women and girls and that the daily output of the establishment will be about 1,500 suits of underwear.

North Wilkesboro, N. C.—The Wilkes Hosiery Mills will begin operations about June 15, according to a statement from P. W. Eshelman, who has been in the city this week, arranging final details preliminary to installing the machinery. Twenty-four knitting machines, six loopers and eight ribbers have been ordered and shipped. Motors and other machines necessary to make up a complete knitting mill have been secured. It is understood the machines are all of the latest type of construction known to the knitting mill industry. P. W. Eshelman, of High Point, is the owner of the mill. For the past six years Mr. Eshelman has been identified with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, of High Point, and is a business man of experience. The Wilkes Hosiery Mills will manufacture cotton and mercerized men's half hose exclusively.

Over There:

Paul B. Scott, formerly superintendent of the Pickett Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C., and a son of John F. Scott of Reidsville, N. C., has landed in France. He is now a sergeant but has recently passed through an officers training camp and will soon be given a commission.

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Patterson Mills 100 Per Cent for Red Cross.

Roanoke Rapids, N. C.—One hundred per cent of the operatives of the Patterson Mills company contributed to the second Red Cross war fund and raised a flag over the plant indicating their 100 per cent Red Cross spirit. Rev. L. N. Taylor was introduced as the four-minute speaker and conducted the ceremony appropriately.

Machinists Are Badly Scalded.

Atlanta, Ga.—Badly scalded by steam and water from a boiler they were repairing at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Clarence Pharr, of 314 East Walker Avenue, College Park, and H. R. Camp, of 96 Arizona Avenue, machinists employed at the mills, were rushed to Grady Hospital.

It was stated that a loose clamp on the boiler slipped as they were attempting to fasten it, setting free a geyser of boiling hot water and steam which scalded both men from head to foot. Although suffering intense pain from the burns, they will recover, say physicians at the hospital.

Irene Mills 100 Per Cent Efficient.

There are eighty-three employees of the Irene Mills of Gaffney and every single one of them have contributed to the Red Cross fund, aggregating a total of \$137.80. There are few industries in the State which can show that 100 per cent of its employees have contributed to the Red Cross fund. This sum added to the contribution of the Wheat family makes a grand total of \$687.80. Mr. Wheat, who is intense-

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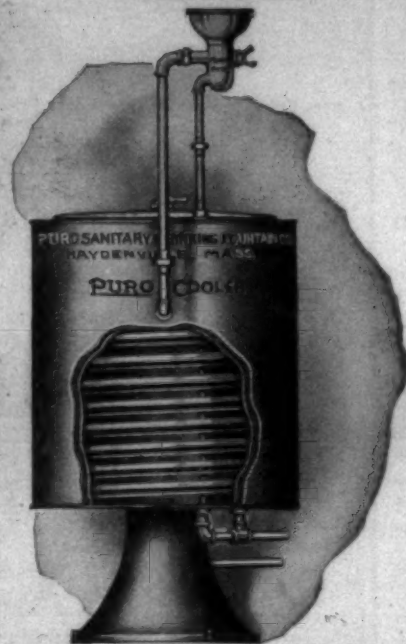


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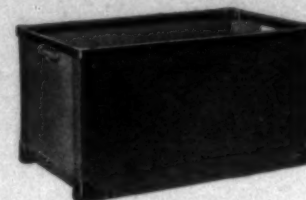
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ly patriotic himself, has instilled into his employees some of the spirit with which he is imbued. The record of this industrial institution should be an inspiration to those who have the Red Cross work in charge, and should cause them to press forward with renewed vigor in the great work in which they are engaged.—Gaffney (S. C.) Ledger.

Shawmut Mill,

Shawmut, Ala.

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Geo. W. Murphy.....Asst. Supt.
C. A. Singleterry.....Carder
J. J. Crowder.....Spinner
E. W. Johnson.....Twisting
J. S. Walls...Warping and Beaming
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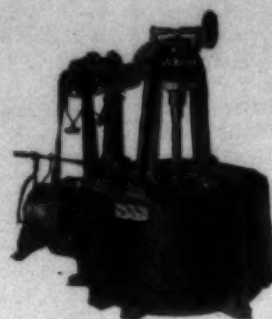
(Continued from page 8.)

While the bank's policy has been to avoid the very serious responsibility of advising individuals whether they can do foreign business successfully, it is ready to offer information and a certain amount of guidance in helping manufacturers and others so that each may form his own judgment. It has command of much practical data about trade now and in the past with all parts of the world. It has systematized information about the credit of the business concerns in countries where it has developed its organization, and about other features of the character, size, connections, business requirements, etc., not only of customers but of the general business community.

Even in times of peace and normal commerce, the conditions of handling foreign business make it necessary for every manufacturer, before he goes into it, to study not only the possibilities of the foreign demand for his goods, but his own individual facilities for handling the business. While American business enterprise and resourcefulness has in many individual instances won out in the face of adverse conditions in the foreign markets that seemed to veto any attempt to sell abroad, there are questions of factory capacity, increases or decreases in unit cost of manufacture with increased sales, availability of capital

or credit for necessary expansion, necessary addition to organization to handle a consistent effort in the foreign market and the increased "overhead" for it, etc., that a manufacturer ought to examine with particular reference to the necessities of doing business abroad. Every business concern should decide the question for itself. Customers of the National City Bank of New York will find information and assistance in forming a correct judgment on this problem in the Foreign Trade Service, also in the Industrial Service Department, of the bank.

Whenever a customer of the bank has begun to take an interest in foreign trade or desires to see what his prospects of business are in a new market, the bank can be of assistance to him. A call at the bank, a letter, or an inquiry of one of the bank's representatives, and the services will be outlined to him, in detail, according to his prospective business needs. The bank has among its records general reports about foreign business conditions, about current developments in most lines of trade, and lists of foreign dealers, exporting and importing houses, special representatives, etc. If desirable, special commercial inquiries are sent to the commercial representatives of the bank attached to the foreign branches. The service is so broad and at the same time so flexible that no complete description can be attempted here.—The Americas, published by National City Bank of New York.



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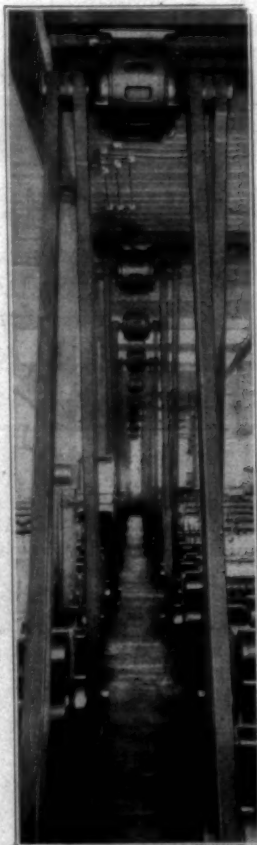
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We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

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Better Packing Aids Exports.

Improved methods of packing textiles in bales for export have increased American trade in the Far East, according to Consul General George E. Anderson, at Hong Kong, who says:

"One of the objections to the increased importation of American cotton piece goods in the Far East in recent years has been the practice of American exporters to pack such goods in bales, a method of packing which under some circumstances and with certain methods of baling led to damage to goods from chafing or from cutting by the 'ties' or metal bands around the bales. Some of the chief complaints against American packing, when such complaints were common, were upon this matter of baled cotton goods.

"It is interesting to note that one of the effects of the war upon the cotton piece goods trade in the Far East and especially in south China has been the forcing of British cotton goods manufacturers to adopt the bale method of packing for all but the most expensive varieties of cotton goods. American goods are arriving in this market in as good condition as the goods of any other nation and in some lines American packing is much superior to European packing. American manufacturers also are appreciating the advantage of marketing goods especially for this market. These improved conditions in the trade have had much to do with the very satisfactory growth of American exports in many lines into this field."

Interior Decorations.

An Irish soldier coming out of ether in the hospital ward after an operation exclaimed audibly: "Thank God! That is over!"

"Don't be so sure," said the man in the next cot, "they left a sponge in me and had to cut me open again." And the patient on the other side said: "Why, they had to open me, too, to find one of their instruments."

Just then the surgeon who had operated on the Irishman stuck his head in the door and yelled: "Has anybody seen my hat?"—Ex.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS DELIVERED TO YOUR HOME

Tear Out—Fill In—Hand Letter—Carrier—or Mail to Post Office

TO THE LOCAL POSTMASTER:—Kindly have letter-carrier deliver

to me on _____ for which I will pay on delivery:

(State number wanted) \$5. U. S. WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS at \$_____ each (See prices below)

(State number wanted) 25c. U. S. THRIFT STAMPS at 25c. each.

Name _____

Address _____



W. S. S. COST DURING 1918					
April	\$4.15	July	\$4.18	Oct.	\$4.21
May	4.16	Aug.	4.19	Nov.	4.22
June	4.17	Sept.	4.20	Dec.	4.23

W. S. S. WORTH \$5.00 JANUARY 1, 1923

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Sterling Value
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Poor Tempering Does It { Makes broken travelers and cut threads.

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THE "NO-WASTE" ROVING CAN

Made of Seamless Hard Fibre

**Prevents Your Waste and
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The "NO-WASTE" Seamless Roving cans have a reputation for quality and smoothness wherever roving cans are used. Practical experience has taught mill men in all sections of the country that ultimate economy can be achieved only with an equipment of "NO-WASTE" Seamless cans.

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TAPE DRIVES

OUR TAPES ARE ENDORSED BY MACHINERY EXPERTS. They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior.

Write us.

Barber Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass.
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

Anti-Ballooning and Furtardo Thread Guides

These thread guides prevent excessive ballooning and decrease breakage of ends on spinning frame. They decrease the work of spinners and enable each spinner to run more sides.

J. P. O'CONNELL

Crompton,

Rhode Island

Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton goods business during the week has been confined mostly to government orders. Prices for civilian purposes are rising steadily. The volume of business passing is very limited, owing to the large requirements for government purposes and the many uncertainties attending the placing of orders. Goods are scarce for early delivery and there is some contracting being done for delivery in the last quarter of the year.

The Government has taken a large amount of several kinds of cotton goods in stated quantities, and is placing other contracts continuously, and the Government is by no means through. Certain mills manufacturing gray goods are selling goods in a rather more liberal way, but there is a doubt, in inquiring minds as to who may be the buyers. Prices were officially fixed for the stated quantities taken by the Government at that time, but further than that it has no gone in regulating prices for its further needs. Goods that the mills are selling now will be needed in due time, and taken in proportion to requirements, on a basis of value at the time, is the understanding.

Sales of gray goods, sheetings, twills, drills and combed and carded yarns were not numerous last week, but just about sufficient to keep available supplies moving into consumptive circles. In nearly every instance the former record first hand prices for all constructions of cotton materials again have been reached and may move on up a cent or two, say manufacturers and distributors.

Purchasers are mainly converters, it is said. This conclusion is derived from the fact that, with few exceptions, transactions are for one to five-thousand pieces and not from ten to twenty-five thousand. Numerous sales of the larger amounts are said to indicate speculation.

Under normal conditions, sellers of gingham would be showing their spring gingham now or in June, at the latest, but distributors have begun notifying their customers not to think of seeing sam-

ples until August. Even at that late date samples may not be numerous. The possible makes of gingham for consumption next spring is problematic, it is reported. Much depends on this year's cotton crop and the ultimate requirements of the government.

Letters coming in from Southern mills indicate the seriousness of the labor situation throughout that section of the country. It is evident that production is being hurt severely in various districts and that the mill men, as they see costs increase, because of this fact, feel their only recourse should be to get the best price for their product, to take care of this condition.

The Government allotment of denims is being made this week and calls for 75 per cent of the total product of the mills for the remainder of this year. Red Cross buyers are notifying mills that in addition to orders already placed more are likely to follow and it is requesting that notice be given by the mills before accepting civilian business on the goods wanted.

Print cloths, 28-inch 64x64s, 14 cents; 64x60s, 13½ cents; 38½-inch 64x64s, 19½ to 20 cents; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 28 cents; denims, 2.20s, Southern indigo, 37½ cents; staple gingham, 22½ cents; prints, 22 cents; dress gingham, 32½ cents.

Why He Applied Again.

"Aren't you the boy who was here a week ago looking for a position?" asked the foreman.

"Yes, sir," the boy admitted. "I thought so. And didn't I tell you then that I wanted an older boy?"

"Yes, sir; that's why I'm here now."—Ex.

Always Busy.

"I never get a chance to stand when the National anthem is being played."

"Why not?"
"Too busy picking up things. My wife drops a glove or a handkerchief every time she rises."—Kansas City Journal.

T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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COTTON FABRICS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

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COTTON MERCHANTS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

"STAPLE COTTON A SPECIALTY"

CHEMICALS AND OILS

SPECIAL OFFERING

QUICITRON BARK EXTRACT

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Direct and Sulphur Colors

Cotton Softeners

Chloride of Lime

Soda Ash

A. E. RATNER & COMPANY, Inc.

1143 ST. JOHNS PLACE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

"Amalie" Softening Oil

OR TALLOW?

Which do YOU use in the Size?

One is the NEW WAY—
the other the old?

The MOST PROMINENT MILLS in the South
PREFER to Size their fabrics with a mixture of

"AMALIE" SOFTENING OIL

Let us tell YOU why—INVESTIGATE and learn HOW your overhead can be REDUCED.

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.

262 PEARL STREET

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

BRANCHES: BOSTON—PHILADELPHIA—BALTIMORE—LOS ANGELES

Southwestern Distributors: Sonneborn Bros., Dallas, San Antonio, Tulsa

FOR SIZING SLASHOL

WHAT ELSE---When it is the only sizing agent that is absolutely neutral, and needs the assistance of no other compound, oil or tallow. Will not allow the size to chafe or shed, and will increase the tensile strength of the yarn.

1832

1917

Wm. C. Robinson
& Son Co.

Baltimore, Md.

CHARLOTTE
GREENVILLE, S. C.
NEWTON, N. C.
ATLANTA
BIRMINGHAM
NEW ORLEANS

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia. — Government demand still rules the yarn market. The high levels in prices were maintained and no improvement was shown in transportation, which is believed by many to be the main factor in holding the sky high prices.

The convention of hosiery and underwear manufacturers failed to stimulate buying. Almost the entire yarn selling force of Philadelphia and many from other places attended the convention during the week. As usual most of the time was devoted to entertaining and comparatively little business was done. There were plenty of inquiries but the inquiries were not always followed by purchases. The price was the thing that prevented many trades being made. In spots there was considerable activity and sales of 25,000 to 100,000 pounds were made for future deliveries. There were many inquiries for yarn for quick deliveries that dealers could not take. They have not the yarn here and prospects of getting it are not considered good.

It is doubtful if the stock of yarn in this market has been so small for many years. Dealers, who usually carry 4,000 or 5,000 packages, are now carrying less than 1,000 packages of odds and ends, or second grade stuff. Some dealers have practically no stock. The receipts of yarn from the South was small during the week. Some of the boats that came in had very little yarn on board, which is mystery. There are many reasons given. One is that labor is so scarce at Southern ports that the boats cannot be loaded. Another is that the yarn is not at the ports, but is being held at interior shipping points by congestion on the railroads.

The Government seems determined to put a stop to the speculation on the yarn market. Speculation has been carried on during the past few years on a larger scale than ever before in history. The Government has given the yarn dealers an opportunity to remedy the evil and if they fail it is likely the Government will take a hand. There are a few, who consider it absurd to attempt to eliminate speculation in yarn by any other method than fixing a price on cotton and yarns. Eliminating speculation by the dealers will not remedy the evil as manufacturers will speculate. They are human and to expect them to do otherwise is folly, especially as the Government method of placing contracts encourages speculation.

Buyers consider prices quoted on combed peeler too high and as a result the sales were few in number and the quantities purchased were generally small. The demand for single combed peeler on cones was very light and sales were nearly all small quantities, ranging from a couple of cases up to 5,000 pounds.

Owing to the wide variance quoted by dealers the market quotations are being omitted this week.

A. M. Law & Co.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.
BROKERS
Dealers in Mill Stocks and other
Southern Securities.

Southern Cotton Mill Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
American Spinning Co., S. C.	179	—
Anderson C. Mills, com.	80	82
Anderson C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	95	100
Aragon Mills, S. C.	110	130
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	135	—
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	170	175
Augusta Factory, Ga.	34	38
Avondale Mills, Alabama	195	250
Beaumont Mfg. Co., S. C.	200	—
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	140	150
Brandon Mills, S. C.	135	140
Brogan Mills, S. C.	90	100
Calhoun Mills, S. C., com.	105	—
Calhoun Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	—
Chesnee Mills, S. C.	150	155
Chiquola Mills, S. C., com.	136	—
Chiquola Mills, S. C., pfd.	85	—
Clinton Mfg. Co., S. C.	130	—
Clinton Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	115	—
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	112	—
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	116	—
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	80
Dacotah Mills, N. C.	200	—
Dayton Mills, S. C.	55	—
Dunbar Mills, S. C., com.	70	72
Dunbar Mills, S. C., pfd.	—	87
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	109	—
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	250	—
Enoree Mills, S. C.	70	—
Eterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	62
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	175	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	99	102
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com.	90	95
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	145	150
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	50	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.	75	92
Gluck Mills, S. C.	—	101
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	98	—
Greenwood Cotton Mills, S. C.	175	—
Grendel Mills, S. C.	224	—
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	150	—
Hartsville Cot. Mills, S. C.	210	—
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	185	—
Inman Mills, S. C.	120	—
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	—
Jackson Mills, S. C.	150	—
Judson Mills, S. C.	125	—
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	87	95
Lancaster Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	—
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	125	—
Laurens Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	—
Limestone Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	—
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	30	50
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.	—	102
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	125	131
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	142	150
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
Molokoh Mfg. Co., S. C.	145	150
Monarch Mills, S. C.	100	102
Newberry Cotton Mills, S. C.	200	225
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	—	—
Norris Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Oconee Mills, S. C., com.	94	—
Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd.	98	—
Orr Cotton Mill, S. C.	126	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	145	160
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	100	—
Panola Mills, S. C.	85	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	150	—
Pickens Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	210	225
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	150
Poinsett Mills, S. C.	107	111
Riverside Mills, com, par \$12.50	12	15
Riverside Mills, S. C., pfd.	115	—
Saxon Mills, S. C.	150	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	60
Spartan Mills, S. C.	170	176
Toxaway Mills, par \$25	12	—
Toxaway Mills, S. C., pfd.	117	—
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	310	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C.	—	115
1st pfd.	—	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C.	32	34
2nd pfd.	—	—
Victor-Monaghan Mills, S. C.	—	—
pfd.	95	97 1/2
Victor Monaghan Company, S. C., common.	92	9
Victor Monaghan Company, S. C., pfd.	—	97 1/2
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	125	—
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	85
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	90	—
Watts Mills, S. C., com.	11	—
Watts Mills, S. C., pfd.	34	—
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	125	—
Williamston Mills, S. C.	125	—
Woodruff Cot. Mills, S. C.	130	—
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., com.	115	—
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	90	—
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., g't'd	92	103
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills, S. C.	180	—

Southern Cotton Yarn Co., Inc.

1 Madison Avenue, New York City

Selling Agents for

SOUTHERN MILLS

Carded—Combed Yarns

4's TO 120's SINGLE AND PLY

D. H. Mauney, Pres. Phil S. Steel, Vice Pres. Jno. J. George, 2d Vice Pres.
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DIRECT FROM SPINNER TO CONSUMER

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Southern Office: Cherryville, N. C.

MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR
PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL
PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

OUR SPINNING RINGS—SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

St. Onge Adjustable Grid Bar

Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock
Plain bars or pin bars furnished

BROWN-ST. ONGE COMPANY

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A. ST. ONGE, President

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Bleaching Assistant

Bleacher's Blue

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SPOOLS

We can make delivery on any type spool, any size, from twenty to thirty days. Also can make prompt delivery on underclearers, and skewers, all sizes.

Greenville Spool and Manufacturing Co.,

Greenville, S. C.

SIZINGS, OILS, FINISHINGS, SOFTENINGS, FILLING AND WEIGHTING of YARNS, FABRICS and RAW STOCK. Also HOSIERY FINISHING and BLEACHINGS



Sizing, Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made Heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue, Bone, Grease, Magnesium.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

SOUTHERN AGENT: CAMERON MacRAE, Concord, N. C.

R. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

J. R. Reid has succeeded W. W. Pugh as secretary and treasurer of the Demopolis Cotton Mills, Demopolis, Ala.

H. R. Gross has accepted the position of superintendent of the W. B. Davis Hosiery Mill at Fort Payne, Ala.

L. Aitken has accepted the position of superintendent of the Abingdon Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

G. R. Cook is now manager of the Fulton Hosiery Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

L. H. Miller is now filling the position of superintendent of the Cedar-town Cotton & Export Co., Cedar-town, Ga.

H. R. Fitzgerald, for many years secretary and treasurer of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va., is now president and treasurer of that company. R. A. Schoofield has returned as president and becomes chairman of the board of directors.

C. A. Hamilton, formerly superintendent of the Sevier Cotton Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent and manager of the McGhee Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C.

W. E. Williams has resigned as overseer of spinning at Quitman, Ga., to accept a similar position at Porterdale, Ga.

T. C. Barber has succeeded T. C. Christmas as secretary and treasurer of the Mt. Airy Hosiery Mills.

W. P. Jenkins has accepted the position of superintendent of the Liledoun Manufacturing Company, Taylorsville, N. C.

T. E. Stribling, president of the Habersham (Ga.) Cotton Mills, is now acting as superintendent of that mill.

D. M. Myers is now acting as superintendent of the Perkins Manufacturing company, as well as the Woodstock Mills of Anniston, Ala.

R. C. Alsbaugh is superintendent of the Miller Manufacturing Company, Taylorsville, N. C.

C. A. Brower has accepted the position of superintendent of the Wadesboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills. (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

H. D. Phillips has succeeded W. T. Adams as superintendent of the Westminster (S. C.) Knitting Mills.

Lyman W. Gale of Boston, Mass., has become secretary and treasurer of the Brookshire Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

M. D. Haney has resigned as superintendent of Fort Mill Manufacturing Company No. 2, Fort Mill, S. C., to become general superintendent of the Mims, Woodlawn and Adrian Mills, Mt. Holly, N. C.

J. W. McElhannon has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., to become superintendent of the Crawford (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

G. F. Roberts of the Textile Specialty Company, Greenwood, S. C., but formerly superintendent of the Washington Mills, Fries, Va., has become superintendent of the Central, Eva Jane and Sallie B. Mills at Sylva, Ala., succeeding J. A. Shinn.

Every superintendent and overseer should arrange to attend the convention of the Southern Textile Association at Wrightsville, N. C., June 21 and 22. See program on page nine.

Avondale, N. C.—Contract has been placed for the machinery equipment for the Avondale Mills of this place. The building was erected several years ago. Chas. Haynes of Cliffside, N. C., is president.

Broken or Worn Card Room Spindles Repaired and Made Like New

Spindles re-topped or re-verses—New part welded on Electrically. All bearings made full size. Spindles Guaranteed not to break at weld.



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Firth Vacuum Specialties

FOR TEXTILE MILLS

Floor Sweeping, Card Stripping and Cleaning, General Machinery Cleaning

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Seamless Roving Cans, Steel Clad Trucks

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Want competent young woman for community nurse at large cotton mill. Mill is well located, and has modern steam heated home for welfare workers. Position pays good salary and has many advantages.

Address "COMMUNITY NURSE"

Care Textile Bulletin

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Wanted.

Three card grinders for day work and one card foreman to look after 87 cards, five nights per week. Men not subject to draft preferred. State experience and salary you would expect in first letter. Apply J. V. McCombs, Beaver Mills, North North Adams, Mass.

WELL TRAINED TECHNICAL TEXTILE MAN BY PROMINENT TIRE CONCERN, TO TAKE CHARGE OF INSPECTING AND TESTING OF TIRE FABRIC. MAN ABOVE DRAFT AGE PREFERRED. ADDRESS, STATING TRAINING, AGE, SALARY, ETC., "TIRE FABRIC," CARE SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

For Sale.

For Sale—Eight deliveries Saco-Pettee drawing with 10-in. coils, equipped with metal rolls. One Cooper-Corliss Engine 16x42, in first class condition. Eighteen Fales & Jenks spinning frames, 224 spindles each—2½-in. gauge, 6-in. traverse, equipped with Draper No. 2 and Whitin Medium Gravity Spindles. All this machinery can be seen in operation at our plant at any time. Modena Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Wanted.

Two first class spindle plumbers who can come at once. Will pay 45 cents per hour. Address Melvine White, Box 116, Erlanger, N. C.

For American Soldiers and Sailors in Manchester, England.

Under the authority and approval of the British Government, a clubhouse has been established by Mrs. Richard Haworth which is open day and night and offers food and a bed to enlisted men of the United States Army or Navy, whether wounded, or on leave, or passing through.

Funds for maintenance are needed, and checks may be sent to Mrs. Haworth's father, William Firth, 200 Devonshire St., Boston.

Boiler for Sale.

For sale—One new 78x20 return tubular boiler complete. Boiler has never been installed and prompt shipment can be made direct from factory. For details address Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, Ga.

Superintendent Open for Position

Practical Cotton Mill Superintendent, 18 years' experience on both white and colored goods, from the raw cotton to finished product. Correspondence solicited. Address "Southerner," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Overhaulers Wanted.

Wanted—Five good overhaulers to overhaul K Model Draper looms. Good wages paid. Apply to the Baldwin Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.

Assistant Superintendent Wanted

A large Georgia Mill, making colored and bleached goods, also yarns for the market, desires a good man as Assistant Superintendent, who is capable of being developed and trained for a higher position. A man of technical education preferred. Address Box 716, Columbus, Ga.

FOR SALE

ONE DENN WARPERS
1944 ENDS
TWO LINKERS
APPLY "A. B. C."

Care Southern Textile Bulletin

Edenton Cotton Mills.

Edenton, N. C.

W. D. Lawson.....Superintendent
B. P. Odom.....Carder
M. G. Sawyer.....Spinner
C. G. Freeman.....Master Mechanic

Twine Mill Corporation.

Roanoke, Va.

E. L. Hege.....Superintendent
R. L. Short...Carder, Spinner, Dyer
R. L. Short.....General Overseer

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MICO GREASE SIZE

MASURY-YOUNG COMPANY

60 Years in Business

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Disinfectants, Apron Oil, Greases, etc.

Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warper and Leice Reeds,
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard
Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.

VARNISH FIGHTS OIL

WHILE the spinning frames run, oil works from the stands and cap bars into the ends of the leather rolls. Oil hardens and cracks the leather and the roll have to be recovered. You know what roll covering costs today. **DUREX TOP ROLL VARNISH** fights the oil by making the leather oil proof and also increasing its spinning qualities.

TOP ROLL VARNISH COMPANY

Box 31

CROMPTON, R. I.

HERCULES

SEAMLESS ROVING CANS

Write for Catalogue No. 21

Roving Cans, Barrels and Boxes.
Cars and Trucks.

We can ship up to six car loads of 12 in. x 36 in. Cans upon receipt of order.

The largest line of Mill Receptacles.

SOUTHERN BRANCH

FIBRE SPECIALTY MFG. CO.,

308 Masonic Temple, GREENVILLE, S. C.

Home Office and Factory, Kennett Square, Pa.



Employment Bureau

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position as superintendent or traveling salesman. Have had long experience as superintendent and also considerable experience on the road. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2137.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 5 years experience as overseer and practical experience as loom fixer on Draper and plain looms. Age 35, married. Best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 2138.

WANT position as overseer of carding or carding and spinning. Have 26 years experience in carding and spinning and five years as overseer. Experienced on combed yarns. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2139.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as superintendent of small mill on coarse goods, but have had experience in large mills and have ability to operate large plants successfully. Address No. 2140.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or superintendent of small mill. Have had long practical experience in all positions and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2143.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed, but wish to change to larger job. Can give good references from former employers. Have had experience on both white and colored work and long experience on grinding and setting. Age 34, married and have family. Address No. 2144.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience, with special experience on fine combed yarns. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2141.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have been on present job two years and have given satisfaction. Experienced on fancies and huck towels. Address No. 2145.

WANT position as master mechanic or engineer. Have had 25 years'

experience. Have one doffer, one spooler or warper hand. Can give good references. Address No. 2146.

WANT position as superintendent. Am an Eastern man with special experience on fine combed work. Am a good manager of help. Address No. 2147.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish high class references from former employers. Address No. 2150.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on white and colored goods with special experience on denim. Good references. Address No. 2151.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both plain and Draper looms. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 2152.

WANT position as master mechanic; 13 years' experience in and around cotton mill, steam and electric power plants. Ten years as chief engineer and master mechanic. Fine references. Address No. 2153.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Long experience and high class references. Now employed but prefer to change. Address 2154.

WANT position as master mechanic, chief engineer or head electrician of large Southern textile, power or manufacturing industry. Eighteen years practical experience, also technical training. Employed now as master mechanic and chief engineer of large mill. Age 41, moral habits, have family, A-1 references. Address No. 2155.

WANTED by mill superintendent, position in either yarn or weaving mill. Age 40. Splendid executive, life-time experience in the mill business, ten years as superintendent. Literary and textile graduate. Now employed. Address No. 2156.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.50 per day. Am now employed and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 2157.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, now employed in successful mill and giving satisfaction but desire larger room. Experienced on both hosiery and hard yarns. Address No. 2158.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Experienced on both fine and coarse goods and also yarn. High class references. Address No. 2159.

WANT position as superintendent. Have filled such position successfully with large mills in South Carolina and can furnish good reference. Address No. 2160.

WANTED position as superintendent, either on white or colored goods. Have wide experience on all classes of cotton goods. Married man, 47 years of age, strictly temperate and of good habits. Best of references furnished. Now employed, but can make change on short notice. Address No. 2161.

WANT position as superintendent of a spinning mill. 35 years old with ten years' experience in the mill business, backed by college course. High class references. Address No. 2162.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or second hand in large spinning room. Am now employed and can furnish good references. Address No. 2163.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Am now employed and can furnish good references. Address No. 2164.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer and giving satisfaction, but have good reason for changing. Can give good reference as to my character and ability. Address No. 2165.

WANT position as superintendent of cotton mill. Graduate of Clemson College Textile School, had 18 years' practical experience in cotton manufacturing, ten years as superintendent on a wide variety of goods including ticking, fine lawns, print, sheeting, duck, etc., at present superintendent of mill making tent duck for government, but would change for better position. Best of references. Address No. 2166.

WANT position with executive department of cotton mills, by high grade man of long experience as manager and secretary-treasurer. Understand thoroughly manufacturing end also. Employed at present as manager successful plant, but desire change. Address No. 2167.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience as superintendent and as overseer of large card room and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2168.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now have charge of a large Draper room on night run but would prefer to change. Can furnish high class references from former employers. Address No. 2169.

WANT position as superintendent. Have filled position as superintendent and manager successfully and can furnish high class references from former employers. Address No. 2170.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am experienced on both plain and automatic looms and can furnish best of references. Address No. 2171.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill, or overseer of carding and spinning in small mill. Have had long experience as overseer and am strictly sober and reliable. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2173.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Am a practical carder, spinner and weaver. Experienced on all kinds of yarns, combed and peeler, local and staple cotton and also in waste. Ten years experience as overseer of carding and three years as superintendent. Best of references. Address No. 2174.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience with special experience on damask and Jacquard goods. Also experienced on duck. First class references. Address No. 2175.

WANT position as spinner or overseer of spinning and twisting. Have had long practical experience and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2176.

WANT position as superintendent or either yarn or weaving mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Can furnish high class references from all former employers. Address No. 2178.

WANT position as carder and spinner in large or medium size room. Nothing less than \$4.00 per day. \$4.50 per day will be considered. Long experience, good references. Address No. 2179.

WANT position in mill office. Am now employed in small mill and have had experience both in buying cotton and selling yarn. Can give high class references. Address No. 2180.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience as designer-overseer of weaving, and assistant superintendent. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Can give first class references. Address No. 2181.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain weaving mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience on both carding and spinning. Good references. Address No. 2182.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed and giving satisfaction but for good reasons wish to change. Experience on both yarn and cloth mills. Address No. 2185.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or both or superintendent of small yarn mill. Have had long experience in all positions and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2186.

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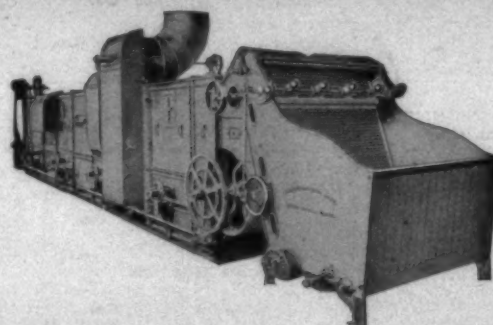
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